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CHRIST WALKING ON THE SEA.

'Fear not !- It is I.'

BY MRS. W. M. T. CHANDLER

In the dark hours, when the shades of night Had gathered gloomily upon the wave, And the huge billows' snowy-crested light, But seemed as torches pointing to the grave; While the loud surge, which beat against the shore, Gave utterance to its hoarse voice in the blast. The weary mariner still plied the oar,

Though lost the hope, to reach the shore at last Yet toiling on, they watched in wild despair The waters, dashing by in horrid glee ; [air, While their foud shrieks, which rent the troubled Were lost amidst the roaring of the sea,

As thus they gazed-ere the fourth watch was past Each cheek was blanched anew with awful dread Rules to permit Mr A. to speak. For, amids the angry howlings of the blast, They saw a shadowy form the waters tread.

As yet it nearer draw, a softened light Shone o'er the brow, and round the angelic head, ugh the storming of that fearful night, They heard his voice 'us I, be not afraid.' " If it be thou, bid me come unto thee ! One doubting said, who on the frail ship stood

And Jesus answered, 'Come,' and on the sea He walked, and safely trod the opposing flood But when he saw around, wave piled on wave, His fears o'er came him, and he sinking, cried,

'Lord, save me, or I perish,' and Christ gave His hand, and raised him to the vessel's side. So thou, my soul, in the dark hour of doubt, Shall to thy God for help and mercy turn, Roll back the waves that compass thee about, And from his succor, faith's sweet lesson lenrn.

Moral & Miscellancous,

FANATICAL SECTS.

DORRILITES .- These were a sect of fanatics, which sprung up and flourished in Leyden Massastained from eating flesh; made use of neither food or clothing, which was procured at the expense of life, and. if they had full faith in him, he assured all lived upon milk and vegetables. They discarded all revelation except what Dorril received. set at defiance all the laws of man, and were govthe light of nature." Meetings were held once a week, at which their worship consisted in eating, drinking, singing, fiddling and dancing, and hearing lectures from Dorril, who was well qualified for that purpose. They had a covenant by which they placed a large share of their property in common stock, and the blacksmith became their treasurer. In a short time Dorril collected a large society, among whom were some very respectable families in the towns of Leyden and Barnardton, Massachusetts. People went from all the neighboring towns to hear and see the marvelous doings of Dorril and his associates. At length, at one of their meetings, a goodly number having assembled, Dorril opened with music, &c. the good of the country. All battle, all conflict feel to be too onerous upon them. For myself, and began to deliver his lecture. At that meeting and hostile opposition between different portions of I wish it to be clearly understood that I disclaim one Captain Ezckiel Foster, of Leyden, attended our country represented in this hall, ought to cease. all purpose of desire to interfere with the instituas a spectator. He was a man of good sense of a giant frame, and had a countenance that bespoke still did hope, notwithstanding the martial attitude and arden a desire for the continuance of this Unauthority. When Dorril came to the doctrine of the words "no arm can hurt my flesh," Foster from Virginia, (Mr Wise,) although the latter great masses whom I represent and of people of tion. To be indignant at his blasphemy, and knocked gentleman had given notice that he would no the State of Massachusetts the passed the resolurose indignant at his blasphemy, and knocked gentleman had given notice that he would no the State of Massachusetts the passed down Dorril with his fist. Dorril, affrighted and longer hold the military post he had once occupialmost senseless, attempted to rise, when he received and commanded, but would take another posiand a second blow, at which he cried for mercy, tion. Certainly the gentleman never did a wiser petition asking Congress to take measures for a Foster promised to forbear, on condition that he thing in his life, [a laugh.] for the position was not peaceable disolution of the Union, I was brought would renounce his doctrines, yet continued beating tenuble; the people of this union would never sup- before the House as a criminal, as a culprit, guilther told them that his object was to see what longer tenable, thank God Almighty! The po- which the petioners felt themselves reduced by the

unheeded among those ith whom he dwells miracles than the far-famed weapon of Orlando, turned out of the doors of your own House of would undergo both rather than give up her undergo both rather t

he would not set for wealth defying computation, for fame filling a world's ear, for the luxury of the richest wealf, or the sweetest sleep that ever sat

upon a more seve.—Coleridge.
"Tell monot of the precisely arranged, homes where there are no children; where, as the good German he said, the fly-raps always hang staight on the wall !- tell me not of the never-disturbed nights and lays; of the tranquil, un anxious hearts, where children are not! I care not for these things. God sends children for another purpose than merely to keep up the race-to enlarge our hearts, to make us un selfish, and full of kindly

SPEECH OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

in Defence of the right of Petition. In the House, the unfinished business of vester day was the consideration of of the Joint Resolutions of the last Legislature of Massachusetts, presented by Mr Adams, which resolutions he had moved to refer to a Select Committee,

The Speaker decided that the debate of yesterday had not been in order, but had been suffered by general consent of the House.

As several Members had been permitted yesterday to assail the positions and reflect on the proceedings of Mr. Adams, and he had no chance o reply, Mr Thomasson of Ky. moved that he (Mr A.) be permitted to address the House.

Mr Adams pressed for a decision on the resolu-

tions at this time. They were, he said, democratic resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts for in both the branches which passed them had the 'Democrats' power. He hoped the question might be taken.

Mr Hudson of Mass. Moved a suspension of the

Mr W. Hunt of N. Y. asked the Yeas and Nays on Mr Hudson's motion, which were ordered and taken: Yeas 123: Nays 46.

So, two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the rules were suspended, and leave was granted to Mr Adams to address the House. Whereupon,

MR. ADAMS said it had not been his intention, nor was it now his desire, to trespass on the time of the House, nor would this be a fit return for the courtesy just extended to him. A proposition had been made to refer the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, presented by him last evening, to the committee on the Judiciary; to such a disposition of them he should very willingly submit; and there had been another to refer them to a Select Committee, to consist of one member from each State: nor had he any objection to that. He was willing that they should go to an appropriate committee. And if the House should send them to a select committee, he was willing that the Speaker should omit his name, as being, under the circumstances, scarce likely to act with perfect impartiality upon the subject; and, besides, he had no desire to act in any way on these resolutions.

But the debate which had occupied so much of he was heartily sick and tired of the manner in ed out of doors. them in the name of God, they should never die. which it had for some time been carried on; The put off their leather shoes and had others whereupen another gentleman, from the very meaning, insignificant professions of attachment to made of cloth or wood. One was a blacksmith; highest pitch of Southern chivalry, had instantly he procured and used a pair of cloth bellows, and sprung to his feet and declared that, however wea- States. I wish, indeed, that the Union may last ry and disgusted the gentleman from Virginia forever, and, as one important means of securing might be with the war and the way in which it that result, I wish for the abelition of slavery had been managed, he was not; so far from it that, throughout the Union. I believe this to be indis erned in all their conduct, as the expressed it, 'by on the contrary, he was ready, at once, to rally pensible to its preservation, and so I think it will all his forces and make battle.

Virginia, indeed, did say that this was not the ence whatever with the institutions of the south; perfectly true. This hall was not a fit place for is the prayer of many whose petitions are now be-battle of any kind; this was a place for delibera- fore the committee on Judiciary. These petitions all citizens alike of one great nation, met to con-ry as it exists in the States, but only that they may sult on common interest—and where all, as he be liberated from all connection with it. They hoped, had at heart a most passionate desire for ask to be delivered from the burdens that they his mysterious powers, he had no sooner uttered (Mr Holmes) and in part also by the gentleman nity; and such I believe to be the feeling of the him. Soon a short parkey ensued, when Dorril port those who should attempt to hold it. The ty of constructive treason and perjury, or subordiconsented and did renounce his doctrines in the gentleman had therefore done wisely in giving it natiou of perjury. Was that an assault on the inhearing of all his astonished followers. He furant unequivocal surrender. The position was no stitutious of the South? it was a simple request to fools he could make of mankind. His followers sition of Representatives attempting to dictate to obstinate refusal of this House to receive their pechagrined and ashamed at being made the dupes their constituent sovereigns, and turning out of petitions; and if the South do not know it, I will of such a base fellow, departed in peace to their doors all petitions and petitioners whose prayer tell them that this is one of the very causes which homes. Dorril new the standard petitions and petitioners whose prayer

United States. COMFORT OF CHILDREN. Call not that man Mr A. would take the liberty to rem'nd his wretched, who whatever else he suffers as to pain his good friend from South Carolina (Mr Holmes) that can take place for the peace of the country un effectual confirmation of what the gentleman and forty-four, the town of Orleans, in the country inflicted, pleasure denied, has a child for whom of this, and to express his hope that the gentleman and the perpetuity of its present form of Governhe hopes, and on whom he doats. Poverty may would strip off his glittering armor, in which he ment. This would take out of the mouth of the State had declared, through those two distinguish name of Coventry; Provided, that for the term of grind him to the dat, obscurity may would strip off his glittering armor, in which he grind him to the dat, obscurity may cast its dark-had clad himself cap-a-pie; that he would throw enemis of both the insidious simulations to sectional discontent which they can now whisper in the late. Anomey General, Mr. (Legare.) that the late Anomey General, Mr. (Legare.) that the would throw enemis of both the insidious simulations to sectional discontent which they can now whisper in the late Anomey General, Mr. (Legare.) that the would throw enemis of both the insidious simulations to sectional discontent which they can now whisper in the late Anomey General, Mr. (Legare.) that the would throw enemis of both the insidious simulations to sectional discontent which they can now whisper in the late Anomey General, Mr. (Legare.) that the would throw enemis of both the insidious simulations to sectional discontent which they can now whisper in the late Anomey General, Mr. (Legare.) that the would throw enemis of both the insidious simulations to sectional discontent which they can now whisper in the late Anomey General, Mr. (Legare.) that for the term of the mouth of the general discontent which they can now whisper in the late Anomey General, Mr. (Legare.) that for the term of the mouth of the general discontent which they can now whisper in the late Anomey General, Mr. (Legare.) that for the term of the general discontent which they can now whisper in the late Anomey General, Mr. (Legare.) that for the fermion of the general discontent which they can now whisper

The gentleman surely must agree, on a little have a strong effect both at the North and in the reflection, with the opinion of his friend from Virginia, (Mr Wise) that this was not the place to brandish that sword. Mr A said this because the second day of the session. There is a portion these gentlemen, and others who had spoken on of the representatives of freemen in this House the subject after the most terrific threat to prostrate who still adhere to restrictive rules. the Union, had all resolved themselves at last into the position that they would stand upon the
Constitution, and by implication seemed to intiday in their behalf, and in which, as he said, he
I have not mentioned, as fully verified as the genmate that the abolition petitions (for neither of the fully represented the sentiments of the people of tleman (Mr. Holmes) admits the part I stated in gentlemen referred at all to the resolution of the his district. But did the gentleman say, or will relation to him to have been true. Legislature of Massachusetts, the reference of he now say, that that speech represented the senti-which was the question before the House) were ments of the people of Ohio? Oh no, no: the trespassed long on the patience of the House, and I sympathics and all call out all our faculties to extend enterprise and cartion; to bring round our fire-side bright face and happy smiles, and loving tender hearts. My soul blesses the Great Father every day, the heas gladdened the earth with little children?"—Mary Howitt.

violations of the Constitution—yes, that petitions gentleman cannot say so. When I moved the abolition of the 23d rule, which excludes abolition that although I am not in the habit of making unqualified professions of attachment to the Union, and I am neverthless devoted to the Union and devoted to the Constitution. My whole life hitherto to say that these thirteen gentleman mean little children?"—Mary Howitt. the States, and seemed to intimate that the Legis-lature of Massachusetts, (though they made no di-ly know and as fairly represent the views and sen-course of nature can be but few, shall be in the rect reference to the resolutions of that body,) and timents of their constituents as he himself knows same manner dedicated to support and sustain more especially the abolitionists who sent their petitions here, were not attached to the Union. Sir, (said Mr A.) I am not here to answer for the purposes or views of any abolition society, or of of rescinding the rule. These too were fresh from stitution. That is within the power of this House; any individual abolitionist—though I am, in one their constituents. (A voice: New York has but it is not within the power of this House to sense, an abolitionist myself; in that sense in which thirty-four votes) Yes, she has thirty-four votes, retuse to receive a petition to amend the Coosti-Thomas Jefferson, in the seventy-seventh year of but the record shows that but thirty-two voted .-- tution in any of its parts. his life, deliberately committed to paper his opin- And next comes the State Pennsylvania -- that venion, which he addressed to all the slaveholders of erable State whose motto in the days of her virtue the country, namely, that abolition must come; was, 'Virtue, 'Liberty and Independence'-here that the sooner it came the better; and if not, that twelve out of twenty voted with me against the No. 28-AN ACT, IN RELATION TO MILITARY worse would ensue. Whoever will read his life rule, though the 'pence maker' was not one of and writings, as they have been published by his them. [Liughter] Here, then, were twelve out of the state of Vermont, as follows:

grandson, will find in one of the volumes of that of twenty from Pennsylvania; thirteen out of Sec. 1. In all cases where an an as I have stated it. "Fate," he adds, "has decreed ty-two from New York, Yet the gentleman from the decision of a justice of peace, in the freedom of that people." "Fate has decreed" Ohio (Mr. Weller) would have us believe, be- any prosecusion for the collection of a military will make them free in his own time—not, as I the whole North and West are in favor of the expect, in my day, but some day hereafter. In rule. Oh no, no, no! New York, Pennsylvathat sense, then, that Thomas Jefferson was an about the property of a sait appealed to the county court. olitionist, and was so all his life, I am one. I cently enjoyed an opportunity of becoming person-hope with all my soul that the day will come when ally acquainted, yet more than these Representa-"slavery" shall be a word without a meaning in tives on this floor abhor the excluding rule. I the English language and in all other languages was told —was told it by themselves—and in a summation of Christian religion; that will be the I was a child returned after long absence to his long hoped-for-day when the lion shall lie down father's house—that the reason for the kindness and predictions repeated and confirmed by Jesus tion. I have been so; as such I hope to stand, Christ, shall receive their complete fulfilment. In after death, and when I shall stand before my that day I believe that man will be a nobler, a God for the sins I may have committed. purer, a more elevated being by far than we see him now; when he will approach much nearer to Rhode Island had once been seized and whipped him now; when he will approach much nearer to the angels. In that sense I am an abolitionist in the sense advocated and avowed by an abolition society that I am now acquainted with, I am not, and never have been. I believe, however, that in these societies and never have been. I believe, however, that in the sense advocated and avowed by an abolition society that I am now acquainted with, I am not, and not be and never have been. I believe, however, that in these societies and in many of the sense advocated and avowed by an abolition in South Carolina for the crime of having a dark of the militial of this state, asserting to the new organization any law to the contrary organization. Provided, said regiment shall not be standing,—Provided, said regiment shall not be entitled to receive of the Governor the quota of these societies, and in many of the anti-slavery as- pably unconstitutional that the case would not sociations of this day, (and many of them have bear an argument. published most severe animadversions and denunciations directed against me,) there are men of as much intelligence, as much virtue, as high rectitude, and as ardent patriotism as is possessed by any man on the floor: still, as to the measures they Court of the U. S. from the bench, or the opinions chusetts, in the year 1797 and 1798, and their so-ciety embraced some members who resided in the Southern part of Windham county in this State. The founder was an imposter by the name of Dor-ril, a refuge from the British army under Genpursue and advocate, I think they are often and ril, a refuge from the British army under Gen. place, had risen and colled the attention of the had little intercourse with these societies general-Burgoyne. Dorrill pretended to be possessed of House, and had particularly invited that of the ly, and I hold communion with very few of them. supernatural powers, and that, as he was armed Reporters especially to what he was going to say. The opinions I hold, I hold from God and from with attributes of Deity, it was not in the power which was that he renounced from this time forth, my own judgment, as well as from the language with attributes of Deity, it was not in the power which was that he renounced from this time forth, my own judgment, as well as from the language of man to hurt him. He and his followers abyears had been carried on in this House on the believe, is permitted to hang in this hall, however subject of abolition petitions, adding for one, that any portion of it may, in practice, have been turn-

But while saying this, I wish to make no unthe liberties of this country or the Union of the turn out. But, then, I wish it to be effected peace-Now the first observation Mr A had to make ably and quietly, by the will of those who now on this state of things, was that he regretted ex- hold the slave in bondage; convinced, as I beceedingly that this most martial, this most belli- lieve they will be, that such an issue is as much gerent figure of speech should have been used by their own interest as it possibly can be of those either of the gentlemen. The gentleman from who shall be dis nthralled. I wish no interferplace for such a species of warfare, which was I wish to have nothing to do with them. That tion-for the deliberation of friends, of brothers, ask not that Congress should interfere with Slaveassumed by the gentleman from South Carolina, ion as any man in this House, or in this commu-

The time has been when, for presenting here a

publication this sentiment avowed, word for word, eighteen from Ohio, and twenty-seven out of thir-—I will change the word—the God of Nature cause, by his very eloquent stump speeches he has fine, under the act 'in relation to the militia," aphas decreed the freedom of that people, and He succeeded in convincing his own constituents, that proved Nov. 11 1842, the plaintiff shall have the -when there shall not be found a slave upon the manner to admit no doubt of the fact-was told earth. This, in my judgment, will be the con- it by them with one voice-addressed to me as if with the lamb, and when all the glorious promi- shown me was, above all other considerations, ses and prophecies of the Old Testament, promises that I had been the champion of the right of peti-

Mr. Adams-after somefarther conversation-]

I will now enter with that gentleman (Mr. ter its passage. lolmes) on a discussion of the question whether Approved Nov. 1, 1843. Holmes) on a discussion of the question whether the official opinions of a Judge of the Superior law. I say, however, that the people of the State of the State of Vermont, That no private of the of Massachusetts, and the people of all the free enrolled militia shall be imprisoned on execution, States of this Union, have a right to consider the issued on a judgemedt founded on any forfeiture, decision of the Judge as the law of the land, and as true and correct view of the Constitution in the case. The gentleman from South Carolina does not. He is satisfied, quite satisfied, if he can get No. 31 .- AN ACT, ASSESSING A TAX FOR THE an opinion of an Attorney General. The thing, then, at last comes to this; one man considers this to be the doctrine of the Constitution, another thinks just the contrary; one man holds a law constitutional, another declares it unconstitutional; and so we came to the doctrine, once advanced so characteristically by Gen. Jackson, that every man is to obey the Constitution as he understands the Constitution as he understands it ! [A laugh.] the Auditor of Accounts, or orders drawn by the

There has been another effort to carry out the supreme or county courts. aw-not by a South Carolina Judge, but the negociation with a foreign Power, to effect the same species of oppression in relation to colored marinrs, such as the cooks and stewards of merchant vessels. And here let me say that the enormous and terrifying danger, a danger so terrible to the military and chivalrous gentlemen, fa laugh !] that rather than risk it, the Union itself is to be disolved, is this, that South Carolina will not be able to sustain her power over her slaves because a free cook or steward should remain on board a essel at Charleston for a few days! It cannot be endured. It is too terrible; you must not the poor mortal, a citizen most likely of my own State or of Rhode Island, or the Subject of some foreign Power, to whom we are bound by treaty that her subjects shall be treated by us with kindness and hospitality. In the case of this to which I allude the Government of the United States and the Government of South Carolina had both to dread a collision with a great foreign Power on that ques-

Not five years ago. I beleive, there occurred another case at Charleston, when a complaint was made by the British Consul, and something very like a threat was uttered, that if the men seized were not released it might lead to a quarrel between the United States and Great Britan; and in the end it come to this; that another highly distinguished Attorney General of the United States from South Carolina, a gentleman for whose memory I cherish, as we all must, the most sincer respect, wrote to the British Consul that he had done all he could to get the law repealed, even going so far as to state that the consequence homes. Dorrit promised his adversary, upon the penalties of his life, never to impose upon the penalties of his life, never to of these restrictive rules against the reception of even should war insue, the State was resolved to of the State of Vermont, That on and after the petitions as one of the most fortunate occurrences adhere to the ground she had taken. Here it is first day of January, one thousand eight hundred

made by looking at the public documets contain-

Baws of Vermont.

FINES

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly

Sec 1. In all cases where an appeal has been taken from the decision of a justice of peace, in

Sec. 2 This act shall take effect from and af-

ter its passage.
Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 29.—AN ACT, IN ADDITION TO AN ACT IN RELATION FOTHE MILITIA It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

Sect. 1. The several companies heretofore comprising the first rifle regiment in Franklin county, formerly attached to the third brigade and third division of the militia of this state, are reinstated and restored to all the priveleges as a regiment, which said regiment possessed previous to the revision of eighteen hundred and forty-two, to arms or colors, now required by law to be furnished to each regiment.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and af-

MENT FOR MILITARY PINES IN CERTAIN CASES

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly for want of arms or equipments.

Approved Oct. 27, 1843.

SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That a tax of ten cents on the dollar, be assessed on the list of the polls and rateable estate of the inhabitants of this state, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, to be paid into the treasury by the first day of June next, in money, certificates, or notes issued The gentleman from South Carolina is for by the Treasurer of the State, orders drawn by

Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 52.—AN ACT, RELATIVE TO THE FEES OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF BEEF AND PORK. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly

of the State of Vermont as follows :

Sec. 1. The Inspector General shall receive from every deputy he may appoint, one cent for each barrel of beef or pork, and one half cent for each half barrel, such deputy may inspect and brand, according to the directions of chapter sixtyeight of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from its pas-

Approved Oct. 27, 1843.

No. 33.—AN ACT, ALTERING THE NAME OF THE TOWN OF MONROE TO THAT OF WOODBURY.

It is hereby enreted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the town of Monroe, in the county of Washington, shall hereafter e known and called by the name of Woodbury ; Provided, that for the term of three years after the passing of this act, in all the public notices and advertisements, which shall, in any manner, affect the exposure of the lands in said town for sale at vendue, or otherwise, for taxes, the said town shall be called in all such notices. Woodbury, late Monroe, in the county of Washington

Approved Oct. 31, 1843.

No. 34 - AN ACT, ALTERING THE NAME OF THE TOWN OF ORLEANS TO THAT OF COV-ENTRY.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly